Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc. (SERI)
Environmental Justice Small Grants Program Application

I. Project Title and Project Purpose Statement

Project Title: Rainwater Harvesting Loan Program for Low-Income Families
Project Description: Given the ongoing drought in the southwest and the predictions that our climate will continue to get hotter and drier, approaches for more effective water management are increasingly important for our community. One such program is Tucson Water's rainwater harvesting rebate program; however, the program primarily has been utilized in higher income neighborhoods. Many low-income families are unable to pay for the high upfront costs for a system and wait for a rebate; however, they may be able to pay for a system through monthly installments. Sonora Environmental Research Institute, Inc. (SERI) with the assistance of Tucson Water (TW) and the University of Arizona Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA) will develop a loan program for low-income families to overcome the upfront costs and provide a mechanism for families to invest in these systems over time.
Goals: Our project's primary goal is to establish a revolving loan fund to assist low-income families with the installation of rainwater harvesting systems. We will develop this program with community input and pilot the program with a minimum of 10 families for shade tree irrigation. Our secondary goal is to educate low-income families on other measures to reduce the urban heat island effect.
Location of where the project will take place: Cities of Tucson and South Tucson, Arizona in ZIP Codes 85706, 85713, 85714 and portions of 85716 and 85719
Related environmental statutes: 1) Clean Water Act, Section 104(b) (3), 2) Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442I (3), and 3) Clean Air Act, Section 103(b)(3).
The project's community climate resiliency focus: This project's focus is promoting water use efficiency to increase the tree canopy in the target area and thereby reducing the urban heat island effect and the heat vulnerability of the low-income residents.

II. Environmental, Public Health and Community Climate Resiliency Information about the Affected Community

The local environmental, public health and community climate resiliency issue that the project seeks to address: This project seeks to address the urban heat island effect in the target area by promoting rainwater harvesting to increase the tree canopy and educating the residents on additional strategies to reduce urban temperatures. The Southwest Climate Change Network states that Tucson's urban temperatures are approximately 5.5°F warmer than they were in the last century, with more than 3.5°F of the warming occurring in the last 30 years, and that in the Tucson area, urban temperatures increased approximately 3 times more than rural temperatures (http://www.southwestclimatechange.org/impacts/people/urban_heat_island/statistics). As shown in Figure 1, the target area is particularly susceptible to increased temperatures compared to most of Tucson. Map A gives vulnerable areas in red based on the lack of tree canopy, high surface temperatures and heat vulnerability with our target area outline in light blue. (Prepared 9/2013 by the Pima Association of Governments, City of Tucson, and the University of Arizona Department of Geography.)

Results achieved from efforts to address the local environmental, public health and climate resiliency issues: Together with Tucson Clean & Beautiful, Inc., we have provided over 1,500 shade trees to low-income families. We've improved resident's understanding of the

benefits of trees and their role in reducing urban temperatures through Tree Care Workshops, home visits and neighborhood walks. We enhanced the technical skills of community members by funding seven community members for the Urban Forestry Certificate Program. We are increasing the number of rainwater harvesting systems used for tree irrigation by installing systems and teaching workshops with the goal of 20 new systems by 4/15. We are working with TW to modify their rebate program, so low-income families can participate. This project seeks to continue our efforts to reduce the urban temperature in the target area by promoting rainwater harvesting for shade tree irrigation. Consequently this will reduce the heat vulnerability of the community and lessen the amount of cooling used by community members. The project also seeks to increase urban water conservation that can help address future water supply needs.

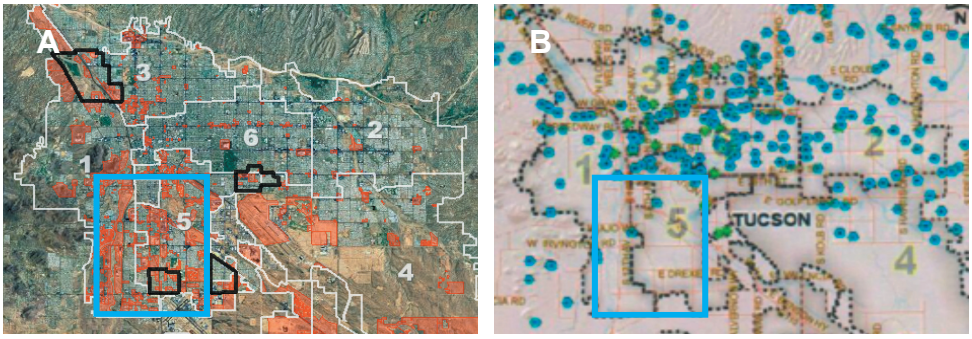

Figure 1: Map A: Heat Vulnerable Areas in Red. Map B: Location of Rainwater Harvesting Participants - Blue Dots. (Target area outlined in light blue.)

The characteristics of the affected community: We will target residents living in the census tracts with the highest poverty rates in the Tucson metropolitan area, approximately 152,000 residents (See Figure 1). Over 45% of the families in the target area earn below 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Over 70% of the families live in pre-1979 housing stock compared to 37% for Tucson. Over 47% of adults lack a high school education compared to just 13% for Tucson. Over 75% in the target area are Hispanic with many linguistically isolated. Nearly 60% of the residents are members of sensitive populations including both children and the elderly. (2010 U.S. Census) The *City of Tucson and Pima County 5-Year HUD Consolidated Plan, July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2014* states that the oldest housing units in the County, those more than 50 years old, are located in the target area. The Arizona Department of Health Services has designated the area as an Arizona Medically Underserved Area. The target area contains a U.S. Department of Agriculture designated Colonia: South Tucson. Colonias include communities located within 150 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border that meet the federal definition of lacking sewer, wastewater removal, decent housing or other basic services. According to the American Community Survey for 2008-2012 the poverty rates for the targeted ZIP codes were 85706 - 37.1%, 85713 - 30.1% 85714 - 27.2%, 85716 - 26.1% and 85719 - 38%.

How the affected community is disproportionately impacted: The families in the target area traditionally have had fewer resources to install rainwater harvesting systems and purchase and maintain trees and have been underserved by existing programs. Over 80% of the families that we have visited in the target area have very low or extremely low incomes as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Figure 1 visually demonstrates the disparities in our target area, compared to the Tucson metro area. Map B gives the location of Tucson Water rainwater harvesting rebate program participants. Not only is our target area more

heat vulnerable as shown in Map A, but very few families have participated in the rebate program, a program which can directly reduce heat vulnerability. Our previous research has indicated that the primary barrier for participation is income. A secondary barrier is concerns with the costs associated with watering and health concerns regarding water storage (mosquitoes). Both of these concerns will be addressed by this project. These families also have fewer resources to install cooling and coatings on roofs to reduce the heat load on their homes. Low-income families have traditionally installed evaporative cooling because of its lower operating costs. However, it is not effective when the humidity rises during our summer monsoon season. The result may be very high indoor temperatures in the homes of these low-income families.

How the affected community will benefit from the results of the project. This project will create a sustainable revolving loan fund that low-income residents can utilize to overcome the high costs associated with installing rainwater harvesting systems and tree planting and consequently participate in the TW rebate program. Over time the trees will shade and cool their homes reducing the families use of energy and associated energy costs. Long-term benefits include reducing urban temperatures, decreasing the residents' susceptibility to extreme heat events, improving air quality and increasing the livability of the community.

III. SERI's Historical Connection to the Affected Community

History of SERI's involvement with the affected community: SERI is a community-based, non-profit organization that has been extensively involved with environmental, health and safety issues in southern Arizona for over 20 years. We have been working in the target area since 2000 as a member of a team that completed an EPA funded Child Health Champion Campaign. SERI was invited by the community to participate based on the community's experience with SERI's President on air permitting issues. The success of that effort spurred the team to expand and conduct over 2,500 home visits in southern Arizona. In 2004 we began to address multiple environmental and health issues and began a community research program to identify air toxics hot spots. Under an EPA CARE grant we expanded our community team (including TW and BARA) and completed over 2,000 home and 500 business visits. In 2007 we began partnering with the City of Tucson on the Lead Hazard Control Program (LHCP). In 2009 we expanded our asthma program in partnership with El Rio Community Health Center. In 2011 we received funding from HUD for our Healthy Homes Program and completed health and safety interventions in over 3,000 homes over a 3-year period. We also received EPA funding that year to develop our Healthy Childcare Program. Since 2012 we have been funded from FEMA to conduct home safety inspections and install smoke alarms. We currently have funding from TW and the Arizona Forestry Division for urban forestry and installing rainwater harvesting systems.

How SERI has worked with the affected community's residents to address local environmental, public health issues and community climate resiliency: We have successfully addressed environmental and health risks and climate resiliency through seven main programs.1) Developing community risk maps using GIS – Staff and volunteers walked or drove all of southern metropolitan Tucson and recorded environmental hazards and community resources. We developed community risk maps, which are now used to help target programs and mitigation measures. 2) Conducting home visits – We have conducted over 8,000 home visits, have referred over 600 families to the LHCP and installed over 20,000 smoke alarms. Through our tree planting program, we've saved 135,437 kWh of energy and reduced carbon dioxide emissions by over 161,000 lb. 3) Implementing a business visit pollution prevention program - Businesses have reduced emissions of volatile organic compounds by over 10,000 lb/yr. 4) Responding to

community needs on air permitting issues – We have worked with community members to provide meaningful public input into the air permitting process. 5) Implementing an air toxics monitoring program. - With the County and University of Arizona (UA) we conducted air monitoring of metals in the target area. 6) Developing a Healthy Childcare Program - We have conducted healthy childcare visits at over 200 childcare facilities. 7) Educating on and installing rainwater harvesting systems - We are conducting tree care and rainwater harvesting workshops, providing rain barrels and installing systems.

How residents of the affected community are part of the decision-making process: We promote local decision-making by including residents in all aspects of our planning and management. Since 2010 we have conducted over 100 community outreach events in the target area, which provided opportunities for community input. Our Community Advisory Board contains community members, and the meetings are held in the target area, as are all of our training opportunities. For three years we were able to fund a part-time position at a faith-based organization in ZIP code 85713 to assist with outreach and education activities. Over 300 community residents have completed our Environmental Health Promotora Certificate program and most have volunteered with us for several years. Their training and experience with us has led to many obtaining full-time positions in the community. Most importantly, we are the affected community: our families live, work and attend schools in the neighborhood.

How SERI's efforts have increased the community's capacity to address local environmental, public health issues and community climate resiliency: Our programs have reduced exposures to toxic pollutants through collaborative action at the local level, helped communities understand all potential sources of exposure to toxic pollutants, worked with communities to set priorities for risk-reduction activities, and create self-sustaining, community-based partnerships that will continue to improve the local environment. The Community Advisory Board as an active board with more than 30 participating organizations and individuals has enhanced local infrastructure by partnering together to form new community programs, submit grant applications and provide resources. Training programs for community members have elevated their expertise and understanding of environmental health and climate change and increased their job skills.

How SERI maintains and sustains an ongoing relationship with the affected community's residents: We maintain our relationship with the resident's through our large presence in the community and ample opportunity for community involvement. Our programs are successful because trained neighbors are visiting neighbors, and we provide all materials and presentations in Spanish. The community trusts SERI because we have a proven track record; we work one-on one with families and businesses on environmental health issues, we support community efforts, we provide educational and employment opportunities, we supply trees, lead free articles, food, smoke alarms and other items to families. We are part of the community. We currently have a large cadre of volunteers and a waiting list for training and home visits which attests to the success of and community interest in our programs.

IV. Project Description

SERI, TW and BARA have been involved in community-based participatory research for several years to assess the potential for expanding rainwater harvesting to low-income neighborhoods and to support policy that encourages this expansion. SERI and BARA surveyed families on use of and interest in rainwater harvesting and conducted a community tour. TW has funded SERI to teach workshops and install systems for low-income families. An intern from

BARA is currently working with SERI to develop low-cost systems. Through these efforts we have documented that resident's want to harvest rainwater and increase shade trees on their properties, but are unable to pay systems and wait for a rebate from TW; however, they may be able to pay for a system through monthly installments and with technical assistance from SERI.

i) Activities the project will undertake

The local environmental, public health and community climate resiliency results the project projects seeks to achieve: The project seeks to reduce the urban temperature in the target area by promoting rainwater harvesting for shade tree irrigation. Consequently this will reduce the heat vulnerability of the community and lessen the amount of cooling used by community members. The project also seeks to increase urban water conservation that can help address future water supply needs.

How the project will achieve these results: The project will achieve these results by conducting three main activities: 1) Conducting community outreach to obtain community input on the design of the program, 2) Piloting the program with a minimum of 10 families, and 3) Evaluating the success of the program. The project timeline is given in Table 1.

1) Conducting community outreach to obtain community input on the design of the program: Under the current rebate program TW will rebate qualifying residential rainwater harvesting system costs through two levels of funding up to a maximum of $2,000. Level 1 is defined as Simple/Passive where 50% of the cost of eligible materials and labor up to $500 may be rebated. Level 2 is defined as Complex/Active where the rebate is based on the capacity of the rain tank up to $2,000. Our current grant program focuses on level 1 supplemented by the 55-gallon rain barrels that we are providing. As shown in Figure 1 this rebate program has been successful in parts of the Tucson metropolitan area but has had almost nonexistent participation in low-income neighborhoods. Our previous research, as explained above, has indicated that residents want to participate, but the primary barrier to participation is income. We believe that a loan program coupled with assistance on rainwater system design and navigating the rebate application process will overcome this barrier. To receive input on the design of the program, we will conduct a series of community outreach events as outlined below. BARA will lead this effort. The primary questions we will be asking are: what is the community's opinion of a loan program, how should the loan program be structured, what should be the requirements for participation; what should be the maximum available per family; should the loan program mirror the TW rebate program or should we cover other items such as trees and refurbished rain barrels; should the rebate go directly to SERI or to the family, and finally do they think that families will participate. We conducted an informal focus group and were told that they felt residents would participate, that a family would not want to go into debt for more than $100-$200 to harvest rainwater and that the rebate should go directly back to the SERI loan fund.

a) Stakeholder Interviews: SERI, BARA and TW will identify the stakeholders with an interest in rainwater harvesting and water conservation and conduct individual interviews. The stakeholders will include at a minimum individuals from agencies involved in water management, from nonprofits involved in conservation and/or climate change adaptation and from neighborhood associations and elected officials. We will complete a minimum of 10 interviews. BARA will lead the interviews and compile the information obtained.

b) Community Meetings: We will conduct a minimum of two community meetings, which will be held at Primera Iglesia Bautista Kairos. We frequently hold workshops, meetings and training classes at this location, and it is centrally located in the target area. We will advertise the meetings through the church bulletin, the local area Spanish newspaper and the local Spanish

television station. No costs are included for this advertising, because it is provided to us free of charge. We will also distribute flyers during our ongoing home visits and outreach events for our healthy homes program. The meetings will have three purposes: to inform residents about the proposed loan program, sign up residents to participate in focus groups, and educate residents on climate change, the urban heat island effect and strategies they may take to lower urban temperatures, in particular the heat load on their homes. BARA will compile the information obtained at the community meetings.

c) Focus Groups: We will conduct a minimum of 5 focus groups with a goal of having 50 participants. BARA will facilitate the focus groups and compile the information obtained. We've included the cost for 50 gift cards of $20 each as an incentive to residents to participate in the focus groups in the budget. This incentive was a recommendation from our informal focus group.

d) Report on Community Recommendations: BARA will prepare a report for the team on the results of the community outreach and give recommendations for the design of the program.

2) Piloting the program with a minimum of 10 families: The project team will design the pilot program based on the recommendations given in the report prepared by BARA. We have committed $3,000 to the loan fund for the pilot project, giving an average of $300 per family. We have budgeted to provide each family with 3 drought tolerant trees and one SERI rain barrel.

a) Prepare program materials: We will need to develop program materials, such as brochures, application forms and sample contracts.

b) Recruit 10 families to participate in the pilot: During the community outreach activities we will develop a list of families interested in participating. If needed, we will announce the program in church bulletins, at community organizations and during our home visits. Ten families will give us sufficient number of installations to test the program and receive feedback.

c) Conduct the tree care and rainwater harvesting workshops for the participants: We have been teaching these workshops in Spanish for over a year to community members that receive trees from us and/or participate in our rainwater harvesting grant program. We were trained by Trees for Tucson and TW to teach these classes and currently are the only organization in the metropolitan area teaching these workshops in Spanish. We will add the additional material to the rainwater harvesting workshop that is required by TW for their rebate program.

d) Assist the families with system design and TW rebate paperwork. SERI staff have been trained on designing simple passive systems and will assist families as needed on system design. This pilot is not intended to install active systems with large cisterns, nor do we believe that will be the intent of the loan program. We are hoping to increase the installation of simple, passive systems for shade tree irrigation.

e) Monitor system installation: We will periodically visit the families to verify that the system was installed and to monitor its operation.

f) Monitor loan repayment: This is a crucial component. Will the families pay back the loans and on time? If our program is well designed and with community input, we believe that the loans will be paid back.

3) Evaluating the success of the program: The last major activity of the program is the evaluation. BARA will head up this task. We will conduct home visits with each participant and focus groups to stimulate discussion and receive additional feedback on their experience. BARA will also interview SERI staff who worked on the project for their feedback. Finally BARA will write a report with their findings and recommendations for a permanent program. The project team will review the BARA report and determine the next steps. SERI will prepare the final progress and financial reports for the project.

Table 1: Project Timeline												
Task	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Set up program and organize outreach events	X											
2. Interview stakeholders	X	X										
3. Hold community meetings		X	X									
4. Conduct focus groups		X	X									
5. Complete report on community recommendations and design program				X								
6. Recruit families to participate in program				X	X							
7. Hold tree care and rainwater harvesting workshops					X							
8. Assist families with system installation, tree planting and rebate paperwork					X	X						
9. Submit semi-annual progress report							X					
10. Monitor loan repayment							X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Conduct home visits with participants											X	X
12. Conduct focus groups with participants											X	X
13. Complete evaluation and recommendations												X
14. Complete final progress report												X

How SERI's efforts will increase the community's capacity to address local environmental, public health and community climate resiliency issues: The project will significantly increase the adaptive capacity of the low-income community by creating a mechanism for families to participate in the TW rebate program and install rainwater harvesting systems for shade tree irrigation. This will reduce the heat vulnerability of the affected community and promote water conservation, which is critical as our community will continue to face significant challenges in water supply and demand. Urban water conservation is a preparedness strategy to help ready our community for the impacts of climate change.

How the project is related to the environmental statutes: 1) Clean Water Act, Section 104(b) (3) - Unfortunately much of the rainwater in the target area currently runs off the families' property and into the street where it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt and other pollutants and flows into our storm sewer system or directly to a wash. By harvesting the rainwater, families will utilize it on the property where it will soak into the ground and minimize water pollution. 2) Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442I (3) - TW is the largest drinking provider in southern Arizona, and their interest in rainwater harvesting is to lessen the amount of drinking water used for outdoor irrigation to help preserve our water supply. This project will assist and educate TW staff on implementing rainwater harvesting programs within low-income communities. 3) Clean Air Act, Section 103(b)(3) - This project will reduce air pollution through tree planting and by reducing energy consumption by the families for cooling their homes.

ii) How SERI, TW and BARA will work together to address the local issues.

The role of our partners: As mentioned above TW is the largest supplier of drinking water in southern Arizona and actively seeks ways to conserve water. Consequently, they have implemented several programs, in addition to the rainwater harvesting rebate, including the Gray Water Rebate, High Efficiency Toilet Rebate, Low-Income Toilet Rebate and WaterSmart

Business Program. BARA has been involved in community-based participatory research programs with SERI to assess the potential for expanding rainwater harvesting to low-income neighborhoods and to support policy that encourages this expansion.

The nature of our partners and the resources they bring: TW is a City of Tucson Agency and brings expertise on water management and conservation. They also designed and implement the current rainwater harvesting rebate program, and their participation is crucial for any potential changes in the rebate program to assist low-income families. BARA is located at the University of Arizona, brings expertise in conducting community outreach and receiving community participation and feedback, and are experts at evaluating community environmental programs. Dr. Diane Austin, the Director of BARA, has over 15 years experience managing large interdisciplinary programs and in developing and implementing participatory research and outreach approaches in diverse communities in the U.S. and Mexico. (Résumé attached.)

How TW and BARA have a vested interest in working with this partnership, commitments made and specific activities they will be responsible for: TW recognizes that Tucson will face a water shortage in the future and is actively pursuing water conservation efforts. They also have been directed by the Tucson City Council to review the rebate program and increase low-income participation. TW has agreed to assist SERI with this project and has committed to attending team meetings, providing input on the design of the revolving loan fund, reviewing reports and providing outreach material. (Letter attached). Rainwater harvesting has been a research focus of BARA for many years and several students have completed internships with SERI. Dr. Austin has agreed to supervise a research assistant to work with our staff to: 1) implement community outreach and 2) assess the program pilot, provide recommendations for improvement and sustainability after the grant ends. She has agreed that BARA will conduct stakeholder interviews, focus groups and community meetings during a 3-month time period, and prepare a report with their findings and recommendations at the end of that phase. She has also agreed that BARA will conduct follow-up interviews and focus group meetings with the loan program participants 6 months after the program begins to assess the program and prepare a final report with their findings and recommendations. Throughout the project period, the research assistant and Dr. Austin will attend team meetings and assist with other aspects of program evaluation, as requested. (Letter attached.)

How SERI plans to maintain and sustain the partnerships: We have partnered with TW and BARA for many years and will continue our team and Community Advisory Board meetings. We currently have a contract with TW to provide services to low-income families and for TW to provide training and outreach and educational material. When the loan program is established, we will modify the contract to reflect each partner's new roles and responsibilities.

V. Organizational Capacity and Programmatic Capability

The organizational and administrative systems the organization has in place that will be used to appropriately manage, expend, and account for Federal funds: We follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, utilize QuickBooks™ to manage our accounts, and have a policies and procedures manual that covers accounting and finance, administration, audits, Board of Directors, procurement, contracts, personnel insurance and travel. When we expend more than $500,000 in federal funds in a fiscal year we complete the required A-133 Single Audit.

How SERI has successfully managed projects in the past and will effectively manage and successfully complete this project: Ann Marie Wolf, the President of SERI has over 20 years experience in the nonprofit sector developing and implementing numerous successful

environmental and health programs for targeted populations. (Résumé attached.) She has managed over 20 federal grants ranging from $5,000 to $999,550, has supervised over 50 staff and volunteers and has responsibility for the successful management of projects. To successfully manage projects each grant is given a unique accounting code, which is used to track all activities associated with the grant. In addition we develop an Excel file to track all payment request. We hold weekly team meetings to discuss our projects and quarterly Community Advisory Board meetings. We track our grant requirements and goals and at least quarterly review our progress and make adjustments as needed. The timeline for this project is given in Table 2 in Section IV, Project Description. We will manage this project in a similar manner to our previous projects. We have the staff expertise and experience and the necessary resources, and the timeline is reasonable. Our approach, procedures, and controls ensure that awarded grant funds will be expended in a timely and efficient manner.

Organizational experience to successfully achieve the goals of the proposed project: As explained previous we are already trained in the technical aspects of this program, have managed multiple grants, are experienced in the community and are installing rainwater harvesting systems. We are partnering with BARA to provide expertise in community outreach and program evaluation.

Grant/cooperative agreement in the last five years: We have met the reporting requirements for and successfully completed all grants in our organization's history.

1. Fire Prevention and Safety Grants, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Project Officer: Vicki Wade, EMW-2010-FP-00968, $225,743, 05/11-9/12, EMW-2011-FP-00424, $171,550, 07/12-07/13, EMW-2012-FP-00382, $254,913, 07/13-01/15, and EMW-2013-FP-00292, $222,324, 08/14-08/15.
2. Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control Grant, HUD, "Community Assist of Southern Arizona - Healthy Homes Initiative", AZLHH0212-10, $999,550, 03/11-02/14, Project Officer: Bill Nellis.
3. Office of Children's Health Protection, EPA, "Community-Based Healthy Childcare Program", CH-8310201-1, $60,000, Project Office: Jacquelyn Hayes
4. Indoor Air Quality Grant, EPA, "Asthma Assistance Program", XA-00T03501-0, $18,000. 02/09-01/11, Project Officer: Periann Wood.
5. Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control Grant, HUD, "Lead Outreach Program", AZLOR0028-08, $264,356, 2/08-12/10, Project Officer Bill Nellis

VI. Qualifications of the Project Manager (PM)

The qualifications of the PM as they relate to the project: The PM for the project is Flor Morales Gallegos (résumé attached). Ms. Morales Gallegos has worked at SERI since 2009. She began as a volunteer and eventually was employed full-time as an Environmental Health Promotora. She has ample experience managing projects, as she currently is the Program Manager for our pilot rainwater harvesting grant program, our community risk reduction program and our Healthy Childcare program. As the Program Manager for our rainwater harvesting grant program she qualifies low-income families for the program, teaches rainwater harvesting and tree care workshops, designs rainwater harvesting systems with the family's input, completes the bidding process for the installation of gutters, coordinates installation and acts as a liaison between the contractors and the families, organizes staff and volunteers to install passive systems for low-income elderly, tracks case progress and completes all required paperwork. She developed and organized the program and has been responsible for its success. She also

participates in our Urban Forestry Program for Low-Income Families where she qualifies families for trees, assesses the conditions of trees that SERI has planted in the past, trims trees and makes recommendations to families on tree planting, care and maintenance. She has an Urban Forestry Certificate from the Tucson Botanical Gardens and has been trained on the installation of rainwater harvesting passive systems by Ethos Rainwater Harvesting. Her degree in Marketing from the University of Arizona will provide valuable in designing and promoting the rainwater harvesting loan program

How the PM has ties to the community: Ms. Morales Gallegos grew up in the target area and has been involved in community activities her whole life. Her mother and many of her mother's friends were Promotoras de Salud who worked at a family wellness center in the target area. SERI had an office at the center for many years until unfortunately the center was closed because of lack of funding. Ms. Morales Gallegos spent hours at the center and soon was participating in projects as a volunteer. For 2 years prior to joining SERI she worked for the Instituto Nacional para La Educación de Adultos (National Institute for Adults Education). It is a national program from Mexico now expanded to the U.S. through the Mexican Consulate. She earned a certificate to teach basic reading, writing and math in Spanish to assist adults from the Hispanic community. In 2009 Ms. Morales Gallegos joined SERI and continued working with the community through home visits and community outreach events. She is bilingual, trusted by community members and devoted to improving the environmental health of families.

Past activities that the PM has worked on with the community. In addition to those listed above Ms. Morales Gallegos has conducted over 1,000 home visits in the target areas through our healthy homes program. She currently is the liaison and translator for the City of Tucson Lead Hazard Control Program and the Program Manager for our Healthy Childcare Program.

VII. Past Performance in Reporting on Outputs and Outcomes

A list of any Federal or non-Federal grants or cooperative agreements: The Federal grants are given above. An additional relevant grant is given below.
Arizona State Forestry Division, Community Challenge Grant, "Urban Forestry Program for Low-Income Communities", CCG-13-1301, $20,000, 1/14-4/15, Project Officer: Alix Rogstad, TW has given a $20,000 match for this project.

How we have documented and reported on progress towards achieving the expected outputs and outcomes under prior and current assistance grants: All outputs and outcomes have been met or exceeded in our prior grants. Most of our grants have required detailed collection of data from home visits. Ms. Wolf has developed apps for the iPad utilizing Filemaker Pro, which staff now utilize as their data collection instrument. All data are validated upon entry. Files are again validated when the data are uploaded into the main program. These procedures ensure the accuracy and validity of the data that are collected. For progress reports we prepare summary reports from main database. For financial data, we prepare reports from our accounting program or the spreadsheets we use to track requests. For outreach events, we have sign-in sheets, track materials distributed and enter data into a spreadsheet. Construction cases required a separate database that tracked all bidding, contracting and installation.

VIII. Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Information: Our project will not involve the use of existing environmental data or the collection of new data; therefor, a Quality Assurance Project Plan will not be required.